

ALCIDES SAUNDERSII. (Pl. XIX. fig. 4.) *A. parallelus*, modice crassus, niger, squamositate densa ochracea tectus; rostro sat elongato, haud carinato, basi rude punctato; prothorace subcylindrico, regulariter granulato, interstitiis squamositate densa repletis, supra crista silacea floccosa munito, lobo mediano rotundato; elytris subcylindricis, haud elongatis, prothorace vix latioribus, punctato-striatis, punctis oblongis, approximatis, interstitiis angustis, singulatim crista erecta silacea in medio sita; infra pedibusque nigris; antennis nigris, articulo basali funiculi breviusculo, cæteris brevioribus, longitudine æqualibus. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Siam.

An isolated species in this polymorphous but very natural group. As in many of its congeners, the scutellum is detached or separated from the prothorax and surrounded by the elytra, and there is a cavity where, normally, the scutellum should be, caused by the median lobe of the prothorax being rounded instead of being triangularly produced. The crests on the prothorax and elytra seem to be of the same substance as the squamosity covering the rest of the surface, which is analogous to that found in such profusion on *Paipelosomus dealbatus*, Boisd., and other Curculionids*. I have dedicated it to Mr. Wilson Saunders, to whom I am indebted for my specimen.

* M. Jekel (Journ. of Entom. i. p. 12 *et seq.*) has given an account of the "pollinosity" of the genera *Lixus* and *Larinus*, in which he distinguishes between a "ground-layer" growing according to the "general law" and a "real pollinose exudation," both being susceptible of renewal in the living insect. A curious Tenebrionid (*Saragus floccosus*) recently described by me in the 'Annals and Magazine' (1870, p. 100) is densely covered, in the living state, with a white flocculent substance, which our highest authority (Mr. Curray) pronounces to be an undoubted fungus of the genus *Isaria*; and it is remarkable that this *Saragus* is found, as Mr. Masters, of the Sydney Museum, who sent it me, says, on trees covered with a white "lichen" resembling the substance on the insects. A somewhat analogous case is related by Drs. Aubé and Grenier (Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1862, p. 73), who found, near Beziers, on *Mercurialis tomentosa*, which is covered with a thick white down, *Apion germari* entirely covered with little white scales, and without the least trace of the band which distinguishes those found on *Mercurialis annua*. I have since submitted a specimen of the *Saragus* to Mr. Carruthers, of the British Museum, who, while declining to give an opinion, states that he can see nothing in the squamosity but a grumous mass without any trace of a mycological character. I find that it is insoluble in alcohol, and is not therefore of a waxy nature, as has elsewhere been suggested. It seems confined to the surface, and appears to me to resemble the flocculent prolongations of the species described above, and more especially of the *Paipelosomus*, which, Mr. Wallace informs me, are, in the living insect, very much larger than in any specimens we see in our

ALCIDES MAGICUS. *A. subcylindricus*, crassus, niger, squamulosus, concinne variegatus; rostro valido, prothorace longiore, nigro, basi silaceo-squamuloso; prothorace paulo transverso, utrinque modice rotundato, supra subremote et leviter granulato, silaceo, fasciis duabus fuscis notato, angulis posticis læte silaceis, lobo scutellari acuto; elytris parallelis, prothorace latioribus, postice magis convexis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis sat latis, convexis, uniseriatim granulatis, læte silaceis, basi saturatoribus, lineis fuscis ornatis, *scil.* in singulo elytro duabus obliquis, una mediana, una latiore postica, lateraliter linea lata arcuata fusca, lineas abbreviatas fuscas duas includente; corpore infra squamulis silaceis dense tecto, lateribus mesosterni macula oblonga nivea notatis; femoribus anticis normalibus, tibiis modice elongatis; antennæ postmedianæ. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Cambogia.

A peculiarly coloured species, and somewhat allied to the following.

ALCIDES DELTA. *A. subcylindricus*, crassus, niger, lineis albidis ornatus; rostro valido, prothorace longiore; prothorace vix transverso, supra rude et confertim granulato, margine antico, linea longitudinali mediana alteraque utrinque obliqua albis, lobo scutellari fere obsoleto; scutello parvo, nitido; elytris parallelis, prothorace latioribus, postice magis convexis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis sat latis, valde convexis, obsolete granulatis, in medio lineis latis tribus literam Δ formantibus, singulatim lineis duabus, una supra altera pone humerum, lineaque angulato-flexa præapicali ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque silaceo-squamulosis, lateribus mesosterni macula oblonga albida notatis; femoribus anticis tibiisque ut in *A. magico*. Long. 6-7 lin.

Hab. Ceylon; Ceram; Amboyna.

A widely distributed species probably, readily known by the large deltoid figure on the elytra. It is, I believe, the *A. delta* of Dejean's catalogue.

ALCIDES TRIFIDUS. *A. ovatus*, niger, squamulis piliformibus albis postice tectus; capite rostroque nigris, confertim punctatis, hoc paulo arcuato, illo inter oculos profunde sulcato; prothorace subconico, utrinque modice rotundato, lobo scutellari valde producto, supra medio granulato fere denudato, lateribus dense albo-squamosis; scutello minuto, cordiformi; elytris breviusculis, basi prothorace multo latioribus, apicem versus sensim rotundatis, parte basali denudata, excavato-punctata, interstitiis rugoso-punctulatis, cæteris, apice excepto, albo-squamulosis; infra dense albo-squamulosus; pedibus par-

cabinets. Something of the same kind may be seen in the Aphides and other homopterous insects, especially in the genus *Dorthesia*.

cuis squamulosis, femoribus anticis dente minuto instructis, tibiis intus muticis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. North China; Japan; Mantchuria.

The scales on this Curculionid are each deeply cut into five or six narrow, hair-like lobes. The name is in allusion to the form of the black patch on the prothorax and elytra.

ALCIDES LIGATUS. *A. elongatus*, subcylindricus, rufo-ferrugineus, squamositate umbrina tectus, lineisque angustis albo-squamosis ornatus; rostro longitudine dimidia elytrorum, paulo arcuato, haud valido, supra carinulato; prothorace subconico, subremote granulato, lineis quinque, una mediana longitudinali, una utrinque obliqua, atque una angulata flexa laterali; scutello parvo, nigro; elytris basi prothorace parum latioribus, striato-punctatis, interstitiis uniseriatim granulatis, linea obliqua a scutello ad fasciam posticam ducta, alteraque a basi ad lineam obliquam fere in medio connexa, etiam linea abbreviata post-humerali ornatis; corpore infra, pedibusque squamulis griseis dispersis; femoribus anticis valde elongatis, tibiis eorundem brevibus, valde arcuatis, fortiter dentatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Java.

Allied to *A. chiliarchus*, Boh., but with a smaller and shorter rostrum, the white lines more numerous, differently arranged, without a black patch at the sides of the elytra, and the breast unicolorous.

ALCIDES DISCEDENS. *A. elongatus*, cylindricus, niger, opacus, squamositate silacea quodammodo munitus; rostro longitudine dimidia elytrorum, fere recto, basi confertim punctato, apicem versus glabro, nitido; prothorace valde transverso, antice paulo angustiore, granulato, fere nudo, in medio vitta silacea notato; scutello glabro; elytris prothorace haud latioribus, profunde crebre seriatim punctatis, punctis quadratis, squamositate repletis, a basi prope scutellum vitta silacea fere ad apicem ducta; corpore infra squamulis griseis sat dense tecto; pedibus pilis griseis dispersis; femoribus anticis normalibus, tibiis eorundem breviusculis, compressis, parum arcuatis, intus bisinuatis. Long. 5-6 lin.?

Hab. Singapore; Sarawak.

One of the narrower species, like the preceding; the stripe, which commences behind the head, might be described as dividing into two as it passes on to the elytra.

ALCIDES ASPHALTINUS. *A. modice elongatus*, subcylindricus, ater, nitidus, fere denudatus; rostro prothorace duplo longiore, in medio breviter sulcato, leviter punctato, paulo arcuato; prothorace subconico, leviter punctato, utrinque subtiliter sericeo-pubescente; scutello parvo; elytris prothorace vix latioribus, substriato-punctatis,

punctis oblongis, sat parvis, interstitiis planatis, sutura basi albosquamulosa, utrinque pone medium macula inconspicua albida (squamularum rararum) notatis; pectoris medio squamositate densa silacea tecto, abdomine squamulis pallidioribus dispersis; pedibus nitidis, pilis subtilissimis valde remotis instructis; femoribus tibiisque anticis elongatis, his arcuatis, fortiter dentatis. Long. 4-5½ lin.

Hab. Batchian; Gilolo.

A nearly glabrous, very glossy, black species.

ALCIDES SEMPERI. *A. modice ovatus, niger, lævissimus, lateribus corpore infra pedibusque splendide chalybeatis, nitidis, annulis pilosis albo-cærulescentibus ornatus; rostro valido, paullo curvato, basi subtiliter punctato; inter oculos fovea elongata; prothorace valde transverso, antice fortiter tubulato, supra subtilissime vage punctulato, utrinque annulis tribus, lobo scutellari albo-notato; scutello rotundato; elytris basi prothorace paulo latioribus postice sensim angustioribus, singulatim annulis octo decoratis; femoribus anticis elongatis, in medio crassis, valde dentatis; tibiis modice elongatis.* Long. 7½ lin.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

A handsome species, which we owe to the researches of Dr. Semper. It has an extraordinary resemblance to some of the *Pachyrhynchi*, inhabiting the same rich group of islands.

PANTOREITES.

(Gonipterinæ.)

Rostrum robustum, subteres, capite angustius et paulo longius; *scrobes* profundæ, curvatæ, infra oculum excurrentes. *Oculi* subovati, laterales. *Antennæ* mediocres, submedianæ; *scapo* brevi, claviformi; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. basali crasso, secundo tertioque longioribus, cæteris brevioribus, subæqualibus; *clava* oblongo-ovata. *Prothorax* subconicus, cylindricus, apice paulo productus, basi bisinuatus. *Elytra* convexa, oblonga, apicem versus gradatim angustiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* vix incrassata; *tibiæ* anticæ arcuatae, intus denticulatæ, apice unco minuto instructo; *tarsi* lati, art. ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* sat elongatum. *Mesosternum* productum, vei declive. *Abdomen* segmento secundo amplo, duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore; *sutura* prima arcuata.

In the Hopean collection, at Oxford, amongst a crowd of species bearing the square little pieces of red paper which denote their having being examined by Schönherr, and all labelled new genera, an example of the type of this genus occurs under

the name (and it is the only one named) here adopted. Schönherr places it after *Eurylobus*; but I have no hesitation in referring to the Gonipterinae, associating another species with it, which it resembles very closely externally, though differing technically in the mesosternum being produced, exactly as in *Oxyops*. This character is supposed to distinguish *Oxyops* from *Gonipterus*; but, from an examination of several undescribed species now before me, there is no limit between the two forms. There is also a difference in the antennæ of the two species: in *P. virgatus* the second and third joints of the funicle are elongate and equal in length; in *P. scenicus* the funicle is shorter, the second joint but moderately elongate, and the third considerably shorter: these and other characters in the descriptions below seem to me, in this instance, to be only of secondary value.

PANTOREITES VIRGATUS. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 4.) *P. brunneus*, supra setulis griseis dispersus, vittisque determinatis dense albo-squamosis decoratus; rostro dimidio apicali subpiceo, nitido, basi squamoso; capite setuloso; antennis testaceo-piceis, albo-setulosis; prothorace utrinque antice modice rotundato, postice parallelo, vittis tribus albis; scutello subrotundato; elytris humeris prominentibus, vitta suturali, medio interrupta, alterisque tribus pone basin, apice connexis, intermedia disjuncta, albis; infra pedibusque dense albo-squamulosis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia.

PANTOREITES SCENICUS. *P. brunneus*, supra indistincte fuscolineatus, setulis griseis dispersus, vittisque albo-squamulosis decoratus; rostro eo præcedentis longiore et angustiore, capiteque albo-setulosis; antennis testaceo-piceis, albo-setulosis; prothorace utrinque parum rotundato, basin versus gradatim latiore, albo-trivittato; scutello rotundato; elytris humeris rotundatis, utrinque medio plaga irregulari denudata foveata, sutura lateribusque maculis amplis vittiformibus, plus minusve confluentibus, albis; infra pedibusque dense albo-squamulosis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales.

SYNTHOCUS NIGROPICTUS. (Pl. XIX. fig. 11.) *S. robustus*, niger, squamulis atris albisque dense tectus; capitis fronte excavata, palpebris alte elevatis; rostro breviusculo, albo-squamuloso, setis maximis dispersis; prothorace subquadrato, medio lateribusque longitudinaliter excavato, remote punctato, vittis duabus atris ornato; elytris modice convexis, late subovatis, prothorace multo latioribus, utrinque costato-tuberculatis, tuberculis sat magnis, dentiformibus, singulatim supra quadricostatis, una humerali abbreviata, duabus basilibus medio evanescentibus, quartaque prope suturam et pone me-

dium tuberculata, albo-squamosis, plagis quatuor atris ornatis; corpore infra albedo, abdomine nigro-vario; femoribus tibiisque albidis, genibus tarsisque nigris, his valde dilatatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Dammaraland.

This species and the next have unusually dilated tarsi, and may be considered to form a fourth section of the genus; the three others would be represented by *truncatus*, *Reichei*, and *deformis*, respectively.

SYNTHOCUS ADUSTUS. *S.* fere ut in specie præcedente, sed elytris postice magis rotundatis, costis dorsalibus crassioribus, tuberculis costarum lateralium minoribus, excavatione prothoracis multo angustiore; squamulis silaceo-griseis; prothorace elytrisque supra, spatio longitudinali mediano excepto, fuscis; pedibus, femorum basi excepta, totis fuscis; abdomine fusco, maculis griseis lateraliter notato. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. N'Gami.

These characters separate, very decidedly, this species from the last; the difference, owing to the coloration, is yet more marked to the eye.

ATENISTES* LONGIROSTRIS. *A.* niger, subopacus, supra pilis rarioribus albidis elongatis dispersus; rostro tenui, recto, corpore longiore, nitido, impunctato, apicem versus dilatatiore; mandibulis porrectis, nigris; prothorace oblongo utrinque rotundato, basi tubulato, scricibus duabus punctorum transversim sitis, supra punctis rarissimis fere obsoletis notato; scutello parvo, oblongo; elytris elongato-ovatis, pone medium sensim angustioribus, subtiliter seriatim punctatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis; infra pedibusque nigris, nitidis, glaberrimis; femoribus muticis; antennis piceis, scapo oculum haud attingente. Long. 5 lin., rostr. 6½ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Toxophorus brenthoides †, as described by M. Buquet, differs from the above, *inter alia*, in its glossiness, its very globose prothorax marked at the base with a transverse fold, and its toothed anterior femora. It is possibly identical with Schönherr's *T. Gronovii* ‡, a species not seen by that author, and named from Gronovius's description only. The following species agrees with *A. attenuatus*, Fab. (*Lixus*), in having the apices of the elytra

* This genus was first named *Toxophorus* by Schönherr, who, finding the name preoccupied, afterwards changed it to *Toxentes*; but this name had been used by Mr. Newman three years before for a genus of longicornes. I now propose the above.

† Guérin, Icon. Rég. Anim. p. 146.

‡ Gen. et Spcc. Curcul. iii. p. 373.

spined, but is at once differentiated by the slender acute spines placed on each side of the prothorax anteriorly; the femora are also spined at the apex. It is possible, however, that these may be only sexual characters. Mr. Fry informs me that *A. brentoides*, or possibly a nearly allied species, is found in the decaying bark and wood of the "common red blacking plant" of the English at Rio (*Hibiscus*, sp.), that it is nocturnal in its habits, and runs rapidly, with a jerking motion. On the other hand, *A. fasciatus*, he says, frequents the tops of high grasses in marsh-lands; and this shows how hazardous it is to generalize from one species to another.

ATENISTES DENTICOLLIS. (Pl. XIX. fig. 6.) *A. supra niger*, subnitidus; capite rostroque ferrugineis, nitidis, hoc tenuissimo, corpore longiore, apicem versus arcuato; mandibulis parvis; prothorace breviter ovato, basi tubulato, supra subtilissime disperse punctato, utrinque antice dente acuto porrecto armato; scutello angustato, albido; elytris postice gradatim angustioribus, apice singulorum in spinam producto, supra pilis rarissimis breviusculis dispersis punctisque parvis distantibus seriatim notatis; infra nigro-piceus; pedibus ferrugineis, nitidis; femoribus apice spinosis, anticis infra dente obsoleto instructis; antennis ferrugineis, scapo oculum haud attingente. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin., rostr. 5 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

ERODISCUS ANALIS. *E. ferrugineo-fuscus*, subnitidus, supra pilis rarioribus albidis dispersus; rostro corpore vix brevior, leviter arcuato, striis subtilissimis longitudinaliter notato; prothorace subgloboso, basi sat tubulato, supra punctis magnis confertim impresso; elytris prothorace perparum angustioribus, breviter elliptico-ovatis, punctis oblongis parvis seriebus distantibus instructis, postice lutescentibus, apice rotundatis; pedibus lacte ferrugineis; femoribus muticis, parte clavata fusca; antennis omnino pallide ferrugineis. Long. 2 lin., rostr. fere 2 lin.

Hab. Brazil.

Near *E. ciconia*, but shorter, more oval elytra, with the apical portion brownish yellow. I am informed by Mr. Fry that some of the smaller species of this genus (not published, but allied to *E. motacilla*) are not uncommon on the hill-sides above Rio in the hot weather, frequenting flowers. *Erodiscus* differs from *Atenistes* chiefly in the scrobes being connivent beneath.

IMALITHUS.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

Rostrum depressum, capite haud duplo longius; *scrobes* obliquæ, præmedianæ, infra oculos desinentes. *Oculi* laterales, supra

distantes. *Antennæ* mediocres; *scapo* breviusculo, clavato, oculus haud attingente; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. duobus basalibus æqualiter elongatis, primo crassiore, cæteris turbinatis, sensim validioribus; *clava* magna, late ovata. *Prothorax* medio planatus, semicircularis, apice productus, caput occultante, lobis ocularibus manifestis. *Elytra* prothorace haud latiora, dorso planata, epipleuris distinctis, verticalibus. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* valida, compressa, inermia, infra canaliculata; *tibiæ* breves, compressæ, unco valido terminatæ; *tarsi* modice elongati, art. duobus primis angustis, tertio bilobo, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas anticæ profunda ibique desinens. *Mesosternum* latum, antice elevato-marginatum. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus conjunctim longiore.

A genus with a very peculiar habit, allied to *Anaballus* and *Acalles*, but with a short broad rostrum and the head invisible from above. The type is a small brown insect, perfectly flat, and surrounded, except at the apex of the elytra, by an elevated fold or carina, which is posteriorly on each side crowned by four or five roughish tubercles, below which descends the epipleura, itself marked by two very strong costæ, which are joined at the shoulder, causing a well-marked projection.

IMALITHUS PATELLA. (Pl. XIX. fig. 2.) *I. subovatus*, fuscus, squamitate pallidiore vestitus; rostro apice paulo dilatato, fusco-ferrugineo, nudo, subtiliter punctato; antennis nitidis, testaceo-ferrugineis; prothorace impunctato, subnudo, in medio triangulariter impresso, apice lateribusque fortiter elevato-marginato; scutello punctiformi, distincto; elytris seriatim punctatis, carina tuberculata valde elevata marginatis, epipleuris fortiter bicostatis, costa superiore postice trituberculata, cæteris costarum squamis patentibus tectis; infra pedibusque obscure griseo-squamosis. Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Clarence River?).

PLATYTENES.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

Caput parvum; *rostrum* gracile, capite duplo longius, basi inersatum; *scrobes* obliquæ, subbasales. *Oculi* rotundati, supra modice approximati. *Antennæ* mediocres; *scapo* brevi, oculus attingente; *funiculo* 7-art., articulis 1^o 2^oque obconicis, modice elongatis, primo crassiore, cæteris sensim brevioribus et latioribus; *clava* robusta, ovali. *Prothorax* transversus, supra depressus, utrinque rotundatus, apice angustus, supra produ-

ctus, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis. *Elytra* basi prothorace latiora, lateribus subparallelis, supra planata, margine posthumerali emarginata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* valida, sublinearia, subtus dentata; *tibiæ* breviusculæ, compressæ, apice oblique unguiculatæ; *tarsi* breves, art. 1^o 2^oque angustis, tertio bilobo, quarto et unguiculis tenuibus, his liberis. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus paulo brevior. *Episternum* metathoracis margine superiore valde arcuatum.

Remarkable for the form of its metathoracic episterna and the corresponding outline of the outer margin of the elytra, the flatness of the latter on their upper surface, and the comparative proximity of the antennæ to the base of the rostrum. It comes into M. Lacordaire's "*groupe* Cryptorhynchides vrais;" but it is impossible at present to approximate it to any known genus. The only species is of a fulvous colour, sometimes mixed with white, and variegated with black spots more or less connected in different individuals.

PLATYTENES VARIUS. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 1.) *P. niger*, dense squamulosus, squamis plurimis erectis, supra fulvescenti-nigro varius; capite rostroque basi ochraceis, hoc ultra antennas nudo, læte ferrugineo, nitido; prothorace ochraceo, basi vel disco nigro-maculato, antice quadrituberculato; scutello subcordiformi, nigro, nudo; elytris sulcatis, interstitiis latis, humeris obliquis, nigro-figuratis et maculatis, apice rotundatis, albis; infra dense postice albido, antice fulvescente squamulosus; pedibus dense squamulosis, fulvescentibus, posticis nigro-variis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Aru; Macassar; Ké; Gilolo; Batchian; Waigiou; Ternate.

EUPHALIA.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum longiusculum, angustum, capite continuatum, modice arcuatum, gibbosum; *scrobes* breviter ovales, profundæ, præmedianæ, supra approximatae. *Oculi* prothorace distantes, ovales, longitudinales, supra subapproximati. *Antennæ* longiusculæ; *scapo* clavato, basi valde arcuato, medium prothoracis attingente; *funiculo* tenuato, 7-articulato, art. secundo quam primus longiore, cæteris multo brevioribus, latitudine longitudineque æqualibus; *clava* ovata. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque rotundatus, apice angustissimus, basi bisinuatus. *Scutellum* ovatum. *Elytra* oblonga, subparallela. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* modice cla-

vata; *tibiæ* rectæ, posticæ corbulis apertis; *tarsi* art. penultimo late bilobo; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis basalibus ampliatis, sutura prima in medio arcuata.

The comparatively elongate metasternum places this genus with the *Phyllobius* genera of the Otiiorhynchinæ; the peculiar form of the head and rostrum, however, together with the approximation of the scrobes and of the eyes above, seem to point it out as the type of a peculiar group, of which the next genus would also be a member.

EUPHALIA PARDALIS. (Pl. XIX. fig. 14.) *E. oblongo-obovata*, picca, interrupte griseo-squamulosa; rostro capiteque nudis, nitidis, subtiliter punctulatis, inter oculos carinula abbreviata sita; prothorace sparse squamuloso, leviter punctato; elytris basi modice depressis, postice sensim elevatioribus, punctis numerosis nudis notatis; infra pedibusque argenteo-squamulosis. Long. 3-3½ lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

ATMESIA.

(Otiiorhynchinæ.)

Caput angustissimum, rostrum continuatum, hoc modice elongatum, subteres, paulo arcuatum, supra squamosum; *scrobes* abbreviatae, postmedianæ, supernæ, supra approximatae. *Oculi* depressi, fore rotundi, supra subapproximati, prothorace distantes. *Antennæ* elongatae; *scapo* gracili, apice crasso, basi paulo arcuato, oculum valde superante; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. basali quam secundo duplo longiore, hoc tertio quartoque conjunctim æquali, cæteris duobus præcedentibus æqualibus; *clava* ovata. *Prothorax* subglobosus, apice angustus, basi multo latior, truncatus. *Scutellum* haud visum. *Elytra* breviter ovata, convexa, basi prothorace vix latiora. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* in medio incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, posticæ corbulis apertis; *tarsi* art. basali paulo elongato, secundo angusto, tertio late bilobo; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* brevissimum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis; *sutura* prima in medio oblitterata.

The excessive shortness of the metasternum at once separates this genus from the preceding, with which the characters drawn from the head and rostrum seem to ally it; the scrobes, however, are more terminal, and the eye is nearly round*.

* The artist, at fig. 3a, has drawn them incorrectly, partly owing to the absence of scales at the lower angle; the rostrum also is too long, and the scrobes

ATMESIA MARGINATA. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 3.) *A. ovalis*, fulvescens, dense griseo-squamulosa; rostro supra squamoso, lateribus nudis; prothorace fusco-trivittato, vitta intermedia elliptica; elytris fusco-squamosis, sutura, marginibus externis maculisque parvis griseis; corpore infra pedibusque squamulis argenteo-viridi-micantibus tectis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. South Australia (Gawler).

RHINOPLETILES.

(*Aterpinæ.*)

Rostrum crassum, difforme, capite duplo longius, basi transverse sulcatum, gibbosum, infra antice tricarinatum; *scrobes* breves, subtransversæ. *Oculi* depressi. *Antennæ* medianæ; *scapo* clavato; *funiculo* 7-articulato, secundo et sequentibus transversis, gradatim latioribus, ult. clavæ arcte applicato; *clava* breviter ovata. *Prothorax* convexus, antice angustior, lateribus modice rotundatus, pone oculos lobato-productus. *Elytra* obovata, valde convexa. *Pedes* validi; *femora* crassa; *tibiæ* rectæ, apice ampliatae, muticæ; *tarsi* dilatati; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* brevissimum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus primis amplis, sutura sua indistincta. *Corpus* glabrum, apterum.

The form of the rostrum is more like that of *Rhinaria* than of *Aterpes*; but its ocular lobes place it nearer the latter, the extreme shortness of the metasternum differentiating it from both. The eye is partially sunk in a little rounded cavity, and is nearly covered in its ordinary position by the ocular lobe. The species described below was found by Mr. Duboulay in bushes on the Warren river, Western Australia.

RHINOPLETES FOVEATUS. *R. oblongo-obovatus*, niger; capite fusco, crebre ruguloso-punctulato; rostro basi maxime gibboso, fusco, dimidio apicali nigro; prothorace latitudine paulo longiore, reticulato-foveato, foveis basi singulatim seta erecta instructis; scutello invisio; clytris valde convexis, foveis magnis confertim subseriatim dispositis; corpore infra indumento fusco tecto. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Warren river).

IPHISAXUS.

(*Aterpinæ.*)

Caput verticale, fronte convexo; *rostrum* sat robustum, capite

have been omitted. The sides of the prothorax at fig. 3 are rounded, not angular.

haud duplo longius, supra arcuatum, utinque angulatum, medio canaliculatum; *scrobes* præapicales, obliquæ, oculos attingentes. *Oculi* infra angustiores. *Antennæ* attenuatæ; *scapo* elongato; *funiculo* 6-articulato, art. elongatis, primo longiore; *clava* basi pedunculata. *Mandibulæ* porrectæ, marginibus anticis conniventibus. *Prothorax* rotundatus, basi truncatus. *Elytra* ovata, humeris rotundatis. *Pedes* validi; *femora* modice incrassata; *tibiæ* anticæ et intermediæ arcuatæ; *tarsi* lati, art. ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* breve. *Episterna* metathoracis angustata. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus conjunctim brevior.

In this genus there is a very short metasternum combined with narrow metathoracic episterna; it has also a comparatively long scape, and a funicle of only six joints; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the seventh forms part of the club, and is not to be distinguished from it. The habit closely resembles *Aterpus horrens*, Boisd.

IPHISAXUS ASPER. (Pl. XIX. fig. 7.) *I.* anguste ovatus, fuscus, dense squamulosus, setis erectis interjectis; capitis fronte ab rostro sulco tenui separata; rostro nudo, leviter punctato; prothorace (♂) parum transverso, (♀) paulò longiore, granulis nitidis numerosis tecto; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, granulis majusculis seriè septem instructis, granulis posterioribus tuberculiformibus, totis seta recurva coronatis, singulo elytro plagis albidis duabus ornato, una ante, una pone medium, hac obliqua majore; infra griseo-squamulosus, granulis remotis obsitus; pedibus griseo-squamulosis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (King George's Sound).

CENASSUS.

(Brachyderinæ.)

Caput, cum rostro, subtriangulare, supra planatum, fronte transversim sulcata. *Rostrum* apice emarginatum; *scrobes* laterales, arcuatæ, postice latiores, infra oculos exeuntes. *Oculi* prominenti. *Antennæ* sat robustæ, squamosæ; *scapo* sensim incrassato; *funiculo* lineari, art. duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris æqualibus, cylindricis; *clava* basi tubulata. *Prothorax* transversus, cylindricus, basi apiceque truncatus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* ovata, prothorace basi haud latiora. *Pedes* validi; *femora* incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, corbulis posticis cavernosis; *tarsi* lati, art. ultimo mediocri; *unguiculi* connati. *Metasternum*

brevissimum. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus brevior.

The habit of this genus is more like that of *Strophosomus* than of *Cneorhinus*, to which, on account of its cavernous corbels, it must be considered more nearly allied.

CENASSUS SELLIFER. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 12.) *Æ.* modice ovatus, squamulis griseo-viridibus, aureis sparse intermixtis, tectus; capite rostroque in medio canaliculatis, hoc plaga elongato-triangulari prædito; oculis valde prominulis; prothorace capite haud latiore; scutello cordiformi, nudo, nigro-nitido; elytris breviter ovatis, seriatim punctatis, medio macula magna fusco-cervina trapezoidali ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque viridescenti-squamulosis, his setis atris interjectis. Long. 5 lin., rostr. incl.

Hab. Old Calabar.

ELYTRURUS CAUDATUS. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 5.) *E.* subellipticus, squamulis aureo-griseis tectus; capite haud canaliculato; prothorace modice convexo, sat confertim granulato; scutello minuto, distincto; elytris planatis, lateribus antice rotundatis, pone medium emarginatis, deinde cauda elongato-triangulari productis; abdomine subnudo, medio leviter excavato; pedibus squamulis griseis pilisque intermixtis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Fiji.

A very distinct species, approaching *E. marginatus*, Saund. and Jek., but at once differentiated by the peculiar shape of the elytra. It has been denied that *E. marginatus* has a scutellum; but although small, it is very manifest, as it is also in every other species that I have examined, except *E. Lapeyrousii*, in which it is not so evident. The genus appears to be confined to the Fiji Islands and the New Hebrides.

ZEPHYRINE.

(Rhyparosominæ.)

Caput exsertum, antice late planatum, supra oculos elevatum. *Rostrum* capite sensim angustius, brevius, supra gibboso-arcuatum, apice integro; *scrobes* obliquæ, infra oculos desinentes. *Oculi* oblongo-ovales. *Antennæ* subapicales; *scapo* sensim incrassato, oculum attingente; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. primo valido, clavato, secundo paulo brevior, cæteris turbinatis, paulo crassioribus; *clava* distincta, breviter ovata. *Prothorax* cylindricus, inæquatus, lobis ocularibus obsoletis. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* subquadrata, prothorace multo latiora, hu-

meris prominentibus. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* clavata; *tibiæ* anticæ intus sinuatae, haud uncinatae; *tarsi* angusti, art. tertio vix lobato, ultimo clavato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus peramplis, sutura prima arcuata.

Allied to the European *Dichotrachelus*, which it closely resembles in habit, but differentiated, *inter alia*, by the presence of a scutellum, the large size of the second abdominal segment, &c. The species described below came, I believe, from the Count of Castelnau's collection, and is said to be from the "interior."

ZEPHRYNE SORDIDA. (Pl. XIX. fig. 12.) *Z.* supra squamositate grisea-fuscaque varia, setulis curvatis interjectis; rostro apice nigro, nudo; antennis testaceis, leviter pubescentibus; prothorace oblongo, apice elevato, medio anguste longitudinaliter depresso; scutello subtriangulari; elytris apice subito declivibus, singulis tricostratis, costis tuberculatis, intima duobus, secunda tribus tuberculis majoribus postice instructis, interstitiis costarum rude biseriatis punctatis, humeris angulato-productis, fascia curvata pallidiore ad summum declivitatis sita; corpore infra griseo, segmentis duobus basalibus abdominis grosse punctatis; pedibus fusco-testaceis, griseo-squamulosis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Australia.

DYSOSTINES.

(Rhyparosominæ.)

Caput parvum; *rostrum* parum difforme, breviusculum, supra arcuatum, subplanatum, apicem versus gradatim latius; *scrobes* subapicales, laterales, latissimæ, oculos attingentes. *Oculi* rotundati, antice distantes. *Antennæ* sat validæ, scapo gradatim incrassato, prothoracem attingente; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. 1^o 2^oque elongatis, cæteris turbinatis*, subæqualibus; *clava* ovali. *Prothorax* transversus, antice tubulatus, lateribus valde rotundatus, basi truncatus, lobis ocularibus haud productis. *Scutellum* distinctum. *Elytra* prothorace haud breviora, leviter convexa, breviuscula, postice sensim angustata, humeris productis. *Pedes* validi; *femora* medio incrassata; *tibiæ* arcuatae, apice intus acuminatae; *tarsi* articulo primo elongato, secundo angustato, tertio late bilobo, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi; *coræ* anticæ, magnæ, haud contiguæ. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmento basali ampliato, secundo duobus

* These five joints are wrongly represented in the figure (1a).

sequentibus haud longiore. *Processus* interfemoralis latus, truncatus.

The genera of the Rhyparosominæ are very far from being homogeneous, as M. Lacordaire admits. This is certainly not an exception. The rounded eyes would place it near *Byrsopages*, and the scape impinging on the prothorax near *Erepsimus*; in the form of its head and rostrum it agrees to a certain extent with *Eupages*. In the separation of its anterior coxæ it stands alone.

DYSOSTINES VALGUS. (Pl. XIX. fig. 1.) *D. oblongus*, setulosus, fuscus, umbrino-variegatus; rostro medio carinato; antennis setulosis, scapo fusco, funiculo ferrugineo; prothorace ruguloso, antice plagiatis dense squamoso, longitudinaliter sulcato, medio interrupto; scutello parvo, nigro, triangulari; elytris disperse punctatis, dense squamosis, supra subplanatis, ad latera leviter excavatis, humeris auriculatis, apice rotundatis; infra dense fusco-squamosus; segm. basali abdominis excavato, arcuato-impresso, ultimo nudo, granulato; tibiis anticis compressis, intus ciliatis, postice valde curvatis; tarsis luteis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

AGAMETIS.

(Zygopinæ.)

Rostrum tenue, arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, ad oculos curvantes. *Oculi* magni, supra contigui, infra acuminati. *Antennæ* graciles; *scapo* clavato; *funiculo* 6-articulato, elongato, art. secundo longissimo, tribus ultimis breviusculis; *clava* oblongo-ovata. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque subrotundatus. *Elytra* oblonga, subparallela, supra planata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* sublinearia, infra dentata, postica longiora; *tibiæ* rectæ, unguiculatæ; *tarsi* breviusculi, æquales (♂ ♀). Cætera ut in *Mecopode*. *Segmenta* abdominis 2-4 subrecta. *Propectus* leviter excavatum, inerme.

This is another of the remarkable genera allied to *Mecopus*, but more distinct than *Chirozetes* (*ante*, p. 447), and showing an approach, in the position of its antennæ and the more normal anterior legs, to *Copturus*. From both *Mecopus* and *Chirozetes*, as well as from *Macrobamon*, all belonging to Lacordaire's "groupe Mécopides," it is distinguished by the similarity of the sexes*.

* Having recently acquired some new species of *Chirozetes* from Borneo and Amboyna, I am enabled to state that the pectoral horns, as from analogy might

The type is a tolerably well-known Curculionid, found by Mr. Wallace in several parts of the Malayan archipelago; there are other species from Borneo, Singapore, Morty, &c.

AGAMETIS FESTIVA. (Pl. XIX. fig. 5.) *A. oblonga*, squamulosa; rostro piceo, nitido, basi rubro-squamoso; antennis nudis, ferrugineis; clava fusca, griseo-pilosa; prothorace modice transverso, antice angustato, utrinque subparallelo, antice ad latera rubro-aurantiaco, postice albido, medio nigro, disco sparsim nigro-punctato; scutello semicirculari; elytris supra griseis, nigro striato-punctatis, sutura, lateribus fasciæque postice irregulari nigris, apice subito constricto, rubro-aurantiaco; corpore infra femoribusque basi dense albido-squamosis, reliquo femorum tibiisque rubro-aurantiacis, illis medio nigro-annulatis; tarsis obscure griseis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Sarawak; Ceram; Batchian; and Amboyna.

AGNESIOTIS.

(Belinæ.)

Caput subconicum; *rostrum* subvalidum, paulo arcuatum, capite haud longius; *serobes* brevissimæ, obliquæ. *Oculi* rotundati. *Antennæ* graciles, extus paulo crassiores. *Prothorax* angustatus, conicus, basi parum bisinuatus. *Elytra* angustata, oblonga, subparallela, basi haud producta, apice rotundata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* infra unidentata; *tibiæ* rectæ. Cætera ut in *Pachyura*.

In habit more resembling the Chilian *Dicordylus heilipoides*, Lac., than any Australian species. The genus, however, is closely allied to *Pachyura*, differing principally in its narrow convex form and toothed femora. The species described below is prettily but confusedly spotted, the spots depending partly on the tomentum and partly on the naked portions of the derm, including the small shining granules which are dotted over it; in my specimen there is a sort of crowding of some of these spots, forming just before the middle two indefinite oblique patches.

AGNESIOTIS PILOSULA. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 6.) *A. fulvo-brunnea*, tomento interrupto griseo-ochraceo, pallide maculato, tecta, pilis erectis undique remote instructa; capite pallide ochraceo; medio apiceque rostri nudo, fulvo-nitido; antennis fulvescentibus, art. ultimo fusco; prothorace latitudine longiore, pallide ochraceo, vittis duabus indeterminatis fulvis; scutello subrotundato, nigro; elytris antice basi prothoracis fere duplo latioribus, pone humeros paulo incurvatis,

have been expected, are confined to the males. The same also for *Macrobamon*, M. Lacordaire having, as he suspected, characterized the female.

apicem versus gradatim rotundatis, granulosis, maculis confusis numerosis ornatis; subtus pedibusque sat dense ochraceo-tomentosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

BELUS PLAGIATUS. *B. elongatus*, postice sensim latior, fuscus, nitidus, rarissime albo-pilosus, maculis magnis croceo-squamulosis ornatus; capite sat angusto; oculis oblongis, pilis albis supra et infra marginatis; rostro basi lato, nitido, paulo arcuato, prothorace haud longiore; antennis elongatis, nigris, clava sex-articulata; prothorace subconico, angulis posticis rotundatis, basi fortiter bisinuata, rude punctato, in medio profunde, præsertim postice, canaliculato, canaliculo piloso, lateribus infra croceis; scutello albo-piloso; clytris basi prothorace latioribus, postice ampliatis, ante apicem sensim angustioribus, apicibus acuminato-productis, extus denticulatis, nigro-pilosis, dorso longitudinaliter excavato, plaga communi pone scutellum, altera in singulo clytro pone medium, maculisque incertis crocco-pilosis notatis; corpore infra pedibusque nigro-piccis, nitidis, illo ad latera crocco-plagiato; femoribus anticis unidentatis, tibiis eorundem denticulatis. Long $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

My specimens of this remarkable species appear to be males. The outline is somewhat similar to that of *Rhinotia pectoralis*, Er., which, however, is a *Belus*; but the large saffron spots will at once distinguish it.

BELUS LINEARIS. *B. angustissimus*, parallelus, rufo-testaceus, sparse setosulus; capite rostroque nigris, illo leviter punctato, hoc gracili, capite cum prothorace longitudine æquali, nitido, subtiliter punctato; antennis piccis; clava distincta, quinquearticulata; prothorace subcylindrico, paulo longiore quam latiore, antice angustiore, supra leviter granulato; scutello dense flavescenti-piloso; clytris prothorace sextuplo longioribus, haud latioribus, apicibus acuminato-productis, conferatim punctatis, setulis pallidis dispersis; corpore infra nigro, grisco-piloso; pedibus rufo-testaceis; art. tarsorum plus minusve nigris, nitidis; femoribus anticis bidentatis, tibiis eorundem basi intus sinuatis, dente magno armatis; tarsis art. basali dilatato, præsertim anticis.

Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

The narrowest species of the genus at present, and one of the most distinct. The specimen described is probably a female.

BELUS SERPENS. *B. angustus*, parallelus, fuscus, supra conferatim granulato-punctatus, pilis albis maculatus; capite sat lato; rostro prothorace haud longiore, nitido; antennis fuscis, art. ultimis sex vel

septem clavam gradatim formantibus; prothorace latitudine longitudinali æquali, utrinque rotundato, apice vix angustiore, pilis albis dispersis; scutello longe albo-piloso; elytris prothorace quintuplo longioribus, vix latioribus, apicibus rotundatis, haud productis, supra granulis majoribus instructis, pilis raris maculatis; infra tenuiter ad latera densius albo-pilosus; pedibus rufo-picceis, sparse pilosis; femoribus anticis in maribus unidentatis, in fœminis muticis, in utroque sexu tibiis eorundem intus denticulatis. Long. (♂) $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; (♀) $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

This species may be placed after *B. pica*, Jekel (Ins. Saundersiana, p. 230), which, *inter alia*, has the prothorax very narrow anteriorly.

RHINOTIA CRUENTA. *R. subelongata*, robusta, aterrima, prothorace vittis tribus, elytrisque sordide rubris, orbitis oculorum maculis tribus albidis; rostro basi creberrime et grosse punctato, punctis apicem versus sensim minoribus et rarioribus; prothorace basi dilatato, lateribus valde rotundato, angulis posticis obsoletis, dorso profunde, et in medio late excavato, supra tenuiter granulato; scutello quadrato, nigro; elytris subrugoso-punctatis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, singulo lineis quatuor parum elevatis indeterminatis; infra pedibusque atris; abdomine nitido; antennis articulis externis latis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

A stouter species than the rest of its congeners, of a heavy brick-red colour, and a prothorax strongly rounded posteriorly, the excavation above extending from the apex to the base. It is found on the black-boy (*Kingia australis*).

CTENAPIIDES.

(Eurhynchinæ.)

Eurhyncho valde affinis; sed antennis pectinatis.

No other instance of pectinated antennæ is, I believe, known among the Curculionidæ; but, although in other respects perfectly conformable to *Eurhynchus*, there can be no hesitation in marking this unexpected exception by generic distinction. The elongations commence at the third joint, and they go on slightly increasing in length to the tenth; these elongations are a little constricted in the middle, and are slightly bulbous at the extremity, and, as well as the rest of the antennæ, are clothed with short erect hairs. The club is confined to the last joint, the ninth and tenth being like the rest, only that as all the joints from the second be-

come gradually larger, these two form no exception. I have seen three individuals, one of which is now in my collection, all males, taken by Mr. DuBoulay.

CTENAPHIDES PORCELLUS. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 10.) *C. attenuatus*, brunneus, squamulis albis tenuiter tectus; rostro capite vix duplo longiore, crebre punctulato, basi et inter oculos canaliculato; prothorace cylindrico, transversim corrugato; scutello parvo, triangulari; elytris modice elongatis, lateribus subparallelis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, supra punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis; infra pedibusque albo-squamulosis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

GONIPTERUS FERRUGATUS. *G. ampliato-ovatus*, niger, squamositate ferruginea, squamulisque griseis interjectis, vestitus; rostro capite angustiore et paulo brevior, in medio et inter oculos longitudinaliter sulcato; prothorace subconico, rugoso-punctato, vittis quatuor fuscis denudatis ornato; scutello elevato, subrotundato; elytris subtriangularibus, substriato-punctatis, punctis parvis, interstitiis vix elevatis, humeris calloso-productis, tuberculo posthumerali magno, in singulo elythro cristis duabus basalibus, exteriore minore, tertiarque apicem versus parum elevata munitis; lateribus elytrorum, corpore infra, pedibusque squamulis griseis piliformibus dispersis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

The mesosternum in this species is a little produced, as in *Oxyops*; but its obvious affinity to *G. gibberus*, Boisd., and the presence of a posthumeral tubercle seem to me of greater importance, and therefore I venture to place it in *Gonipterus*.

GONIPTERUS CINNAMOMEUS. *G. elliptico-ovatus*, fuscus, squamositate cinnamomea et squamulis piliformibus dilutioribus tectus; capite rostroque pallide squamulosis, hoc latiore quam longiore, medio convexo; prothorace subconico, supra vittis quatuor saturatis notato; scutello oblongo-ovato; elytris breviusculis, basi elevatis, deinde apicem versus gradatim minus convexis, in singulo tuberculis duobus, uno basali, altero præapicali, basi maculisque magnis quatuor posticis fusco-cinnamomeis; corpore infra pedibusque squamulis cinnamomeis et griseis adpersis densius vestitis; antennis griseo-pilosis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

This species has the habit of *G. lepidotus*, Gyll., but is at once distinguished by the pale broad band-like mark behind the base of the elytra.

GONIPTERUS BALTEATUS. *G. elliptico-ovatus*, supra griseo-squamu-

losus; rostro latiore quam longiore; prothorace subconico, squamulis plus minusve piliformibus vestito; scutello oblongo, apice angulato; elytris ovato-triangularibus, convexis, leviter striato-punctatis, singulatim tuberculo parvo basali munitis, vitta a scutello, fasciaque arcuata mediana albis, regione humerali maculaque pone fasciam nigris; corpore infra dense griseo-squamuloso; clava antennarum infuscata. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia (Adelaide).

This pretty little species is well distinguished by its nearly pure-white arched median band, which at the suture joins the stripe from the scutellum.

GONIPTERUS SEPULCHRALIS. *G. ovatus, niger, opacus, squamulis griseis rarissime dispersis; rostro capite longiore, sat angustato, ruguloso; oculis supra haud distantibus; prothorace subconico, ruguloso sed subtiliter punctato; scutello oblongo-ovato; elytris sat breviusculis, convexis, fortiter striato-punctatis, punctis oblongis subaproximatis, interstitiis planatis subtilissime punctulatis; infra pedibusque squamulis griseis minus dispersis.* Long 3 lin.

Hab. South Australia (Adelaide).

A dull black species, with longer rostrum and more approximate eyes than are usual in this genus.

GONIPTERUS CIONOIDES. *G. breviter ovatus, supra squamositate rufa squamulisque griseis interjectis, capite prothoraceque dilutioribus; rostro perparum longiore quam latiore; oculis ovatis; prothorace subconico, paulo transverso; scutello rotundato; elytris brevibus, valde convexis, postice sat abrupte declivibus, pone medium fascia saturata rufo-brunnea extus ampliata, deinde linea alba, tum ad apicem sordide albis; corpore infra pedibusque grisescenti-squamulosis; antennis rufis, clava grisea.* Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. South Australia; New South Wales.

A pretty little species with the habit of *Cionus*. It differs from the rest of the genus by its ovate transverse eyes.

BRYACHUS.

(Gonipterinæ.)

Oxyopi omnino congruit, solummodo *funiculus* antennarum validus, gradatim incrassatus, clavam continuatus.

M. Lacordaire mentions an insect under the unpublished name of *Oxyops subfasciatus*, Jekel, having the above differential character, and which, therefore, "necessarily constitutes a distinct genus." It is unknown to me, but is probably congeneric, if not

identical, with the species described below, and which I originally received from the late M. Deyrolle under his manuscript name of *O. squamicollis*, a name here adopted. It is a species of very general distribution, and varies in colour, the elytra, normally with the sides more or less white, being sometimes almost entirely unicolorous, dark brown or brownish red; but the condensed patch of scales on the prothorax to which it owes its name is pretty constant.

BRYACHUS SQUAMICOLLIS. *B. ovalis, niger, sæpissime rufo-brunneus, subdepressus, squamulis albidis griseisque interrupte adpersus; rostro haud longiore quam latiore, supra subplanato; antennis dense griseo-squamulosis, squamulis nigris interjectis; prothorace transverso utrinque rotundato, granulato, medio albo-squamoso et carinula longitudinali instructo, basi subbisinuata; scutello oblongo, dense albo-squamoso; elytris amplis, modice convexis, fortiter sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis elevatis, quinto a sutura tuberculo præapicali oblongo instructo, humeris prominulis obtuse rotundatis; infra pedibusque squamulis albidis sat dense vestitis. Long. 6 lin.*

Hab. Queensland; Western Australia; South Australia.

OXYOPS AULICUS. *O. late ovalis, valde convexus, niger, squamositate crocea cavitatibus repletis; rostro sat elongato, apicem versus paulo latiore, medio carinula distincta nitida instructo; prothorace subconico, confertim granulato, medio breviter carinato; scutello elongato, elevato; elytris ampliatis, regulariter convexis, sulcato-subfoveatis, foveis irregularibus, interstitiis granulatis, humeris calloso-prominulis, singulatim tuberculo elevato basali alteroque ante apicem instructis; corpore infra pedibusque squamositate crocea, pilis interjectis, vestitis. Long. 8 lin.*

Hab. Queensland (Port Denison).

This species has the habit of *O. Hopei*, Boh.; but it has the elytra very convex, not depressed as in that species, and their sculpture is different.

OXYOPS CONCRETUS. *O. breviter ovalis, niger, indumento griseo plagiati vestitus, squamulisque albidis parce adpersus; rostro longitudine capitis, fere obsolete carinato, lateraliter parallelo; oculis prominulis, postice abrupte truncatis; prothorace supra tricarinato et quadrisulcato, lateribus impresso-punctatis, lobo mediano emarginato; scutello elongato; elytris amplis, prothoracis basi dimidio latioribus, humeris prominulis, elevatis, obtuse rotundatis, supra convexis, foveolis magnis subquadratis seriatim impressis, interstitiis elevatis, præcipue tertio, quinto, septimoque, et plus minusve tuberculatis; corpore infra, pedibusque parce griseo squamulosis. Long. 6 lin.*

Hab. New South Wales.

A short convex species (the convexity greatest at the base of the elytra) with powdery exudations lying principally in the hollows of the surface, but nearly absent in a line or band across the middle of the elytra. The projection of the mesosternum attains its maximum in this species.

OXYOPS CRASSIROSTRIS. *O. ovalis, niger, perparum nitidus; squamulis griseis umbrinisque intermixtis adpersus; rostro brevi, supra paulo convexo; prothorace conico, lateribus vix rotundato, supra confertim et fortiter punctato, carina in medio fere obsoleta; scutello oblongo, gibboso; elytris modice ampliatis, haud depressis, humeris obtuse rotundatis, foveolis magnis subquadratis seriatim impressis, interstitio tertio basi elevato, postice non tuberculato; corpore infra pedibusque vage griseo-squamulosis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.*

Hab. Champion Bay.

The rostrum in this species is broader than it is long, and in no other that I have seen is it nearly so much so; this peculiarity, the conical prothorax, and the absence of any decided callosities on the elytra afford a very satisfactory diagnosis.

OXYOPS IRRASUS. *O. breviter ovatus, niger, nitidus, indumento fusco-umbrino fasciculisque pallidioribus vestitus; rostro sat elongato, lato, medio nitido impunctato, lateribus squamoso; capite pone oculos subito constricto; prothorace subconico, utrinque paulo rotundato, supra rugoso-punctato, basi in medio subdepresso; scutello ovato, squamoso; elytris brevibus, supra valde convexas, rude punctato-striatis, interstitio tertio antice manifeste elevato, fasciculis plurimis parvis (rarissime majoribus) instructis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis spatulæformibus griseis tectis. Long. 5 lin.*

Hab. Queensland.

A well-marked and very distinct species. The greatest convexity extends nearly equally over the anterior two-thirds of the elytra.

OXYOPS BILUNARIS. *O. fuscus, squamis piliformibus griseis sparse tectus; rostro denudato, rugoso-punctato, in medio spatio oblongo impunctato; prothorace granulato-punctato, squamis griseis dispersis; scutello anguste ovato; elytris ovatis, striatis, interstitiis granulatis, utrinque in medio plaga rotundata denudata fusca et foveata, eadem postice albo-marginata, cæteris tenuiter griseo-squamosis, humeris obsoletis; infra pedibusque fuscis, squamis griseis adpersis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.*

Hab. Gawler.

The semilunar white line behind the large dark lateral patch is diagnostic of this species.

OXYOPS VITIOSUS. *O. ovalis*, niger, squamulis elongatis albidis sparse tectus; rostro sat elongato, haud lato, squamoso; capite pone oculos parum constricto; prothorace subconico, utrinque paulo rotundato, supra irregulari; scutello ovato, apice angulato; elytris oblongo-subtriangularibus, seriatim punctatis, singulatim interstitio tertio tuberculis tribus elongatis instructis, tuberculo posthumerali fere obsoleto, medio apiceque nigris, lateribus fasciaque pone medium albidis; infra pedibusque nigris sat dense albido-squamulosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Wide Bay).

A well-marked species on account of the three large oblong tubercles in a line on each elytron.

OXYOPS GEMELLUS. *O. ovatus*, brunneus, squamulis griseis dispersis; rostro longiore quam latiore, capite multo angustiore; prothorace subconico, sat elongato, supra medio basin versus parum planato, leviter confertim punctato; scutello oblongo, apicem versus latiore; elytris modice convexis, supra paulo depressis, fortiter striato-punctatis, punctis approximatis quadratis, medio elytrorum multo majoribus, interstitiis granulatis, tertio toto, cæterisque postice manifeste elevatis, tuberculo posthumerali fere obsoleto, singulatim medio nigro-plagiatis et postice macula alba distincta notatis; corpore infra pedibusque squamulis grisescentibus maculatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

The absence of tubercles, together with the sculpture and coloration of the elytra, will readily distinguish this species.

OXYOPS MARGINALIS. *O. oblongus*, fuliginæus, opacus, sparse griseo-setulosus, rostro modice elongato, supra haud convexo; prothorace conico, lateraliter paulo rotundato, supra confertim leviter rugoso-punctato, medio carinula brevi instructo, margine basali squamulis condensatis umbrinis fimbriato; scutello oblongo, sat dense umbrino-setuloso; elytris subangustatis, convexis, humeris dente minuto armatis, supra foveis subquadratis seriatim impressis, sutura costata, costa ad apicem dilatata, interstitiis elevatis, præcipue tertio quintoque, hoc postice tuberculato-cristato; infra pedibusque umbrinis, vage albido-setulosis; tibiis anticis paulo arcuatis. Long. 4½ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

A narrow species, of a dull smoky colour, with the fifth interstice on the elytra rising into an oblong crest posteriorly, and the sutural interstice expanded at the apex. The mesosternum is only very slightly produced.

OXYOPS ARCIFERUS. *O. oblongus*, fusco-testaceus, nitidus, squamulis piliformibus albidis vestitus; rostro modice elongato, sparse squamuloso, supra arcuato, rugoso, haud carinato; oculis parum approxi-

matiss; prothorace subcylindrico, antice angustiore et paulo constricto, granuloso-punctato; scutello rotundato; elytris subcuneatis, striatim punctatis, interstitio tertio antice paulo elevato, albido-squamulosis, basi utrinque plaga denudata fusco-testacea, profunde foveata, notatis; infra dense, pedibus sparse albido-squamulosis; antennis testaceis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

This pretty little species, which has more the appearance of a *Gonipterus*, may be easily distinguished by its comparatively elongate rostrum, and elytra gradually narrowing from the base. The greater density of the scales, which might almost be called hairs, forms a well-marked broad white arched band across the middle of the elytra. The mesosternal process is rather stout, but is not much produced.

OXYOPS ARCTATUS. *O. anguste ovalis*, nigro-piceus, squamulis elongatis albidis sat dense tectus; rostro brevi, lato, glabrato, subnitido; prothorace subconico, utrinque modice rotundato, supra regulariter convexo; scutello scutiformi; elytris angusto-obovatis, prothorace paulo latioribus, supra equaliter convexis, seriatim punctatis, punctis squamulis fere occultis, interstitiis haud elevatis; corpore infra pedibusque sat dense albido-squamulosis; antennis piceis, squamulosis. Long. 2½ lin.

Hab. Australia (Adelaide).

A degraded form of *Oxyops*, although preserving the technical characters of the genus, except that the posthumeral tubercle is quite obsolete.

MECYSMODERES CONSULARIS. *M. niger*, squamulis grisescentibus interrupte vestitus; capite inter oculos excavato; rostro nudo, pallide ferrugineo, nitido, subtilissime punctulato; prothorace, cum capite, squamulis elongatis tecto, antice utrinque excavato, supra versus apicem planato, lateribus postice rotundato, spina lobi mediani apice fulva; elytris latissimis, striato-punctatis, striis inter puncta squamosis, pone humeros plaga obliqua nuda laterali aliisque indeterminatis apicem versus notatis; corpore infra femoribusque sat dense squamosis; tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis, minus dense squamosis; antennis pallide ferrugineis, clava griseo-pubescente. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Formosa.

This species was obtained from a small collection made by Mr. Swinhoe, and is probably the one from Hong Kong alluded to by M. Lacordaire. Mr. Wallace found several other species in the Malayan archipelago.

ONESORUS.

(Leptopsinæ.)

Rostrum capite duplo longius, incrassatum, arcuatum, squamosum, supra subintegrum, apice in plagam triangulatam productum; sulcus transversalis nullus; *scrobes* arcuatæ, subapicales, pone marginem oculorum inferum desinentes. *Oculi* obovati, subdepressi, infra acuminati. *Antennæ* breviusculæ, squamosæ; *scapo* oculum attingente; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. distinctis, duobus basalibus longiusculis, æqualibus, cæteris brevioribus, æqualibus; *clava* ovali, basi attenuata. *Prothorax* parvus, transversus, apice angustior, basi truncatus, lateribus modice rotundatus. *Scutellum* parvum. *Elytra* convexa, ovata, postice declivia. *Pedes* subrobusti; *femora* vix incrassata; *tibiæ* breviusculæ, rectæ, posticæ corbulis cavernosis; *tarsi* breves, sat lati; *unguiculi* liberi. *Abdomen* sutura prima arcuata, segmentis tertio quartoque brevibus.

The nearest ally to this genus at present appears to be *Cata-sarcus*.

ONESORUS MACULOSUS. (Pl. XIX. fig. 13.) *O.* undique squamosus, fuscus, in medio et ad latera griseis, maculis albis vel griseis variegatus; rostro apicem versus longitudinaliter biexcavato; capite prothoraceque griseis, hoc fusco-trivittato; elytris globoso-ovatis seriatim punctatis, punctis parvis, interstitio quarto lateribusque albo-maculatis; infra pedibusque griseis, clava antennarum, basi excepta, nigra. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 lin.

Hab. Cape York.

ONESORUS OBESUS. *O.* fuscus, griseo-squamosus; rostro in medio leviter carinato; prothorace rugoso-punctato, vittis tribus sordide ochraceis notato; elytris ampliatis, seriatim punctato-impressis, interstitiis convexis, sordide ochraceis; infra pedibusque undique pallide griseo-squamosis, pilis squamiformibus intermixtis; clava antennarum, basi excepta, nigra. Long. $3-5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Nicol Bay).

In this species the triangular rostral plate is nearly hidden by the vibrissæ arising from the rostrum.

ONESORUS TIGRINUS. *O.* undique squamosus, albidus, fusco varius; rostro supra longitudinaliter excavato; capite prothoraceque griseo-scentibus, hoc quinquevittato, vittis saturate fuscis, media latiore; scutello minuto, distincto, triangulari; elytris breviter ovatis, modice convexis, pone humeros subcallosis, striato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, interstitiis convexis, quarto septimoque fortiter elevatis, fusco-macu-

latis, maculis plerumque transversim conjunctis; corpore infra pedibusque albidis, tibiis anticis sparse nigro-, aliis albido-setulosis; antennis dense albido-squamosis, nigro-setulosis, clava nigra. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Australia.

Less convex than either of the preceding.

ONESORUS CANDIDUS. *O.* undique albo-squamosus; rostro in medio leviter carinato; prothorace utrinque vix rotundato, basi quam apice paulo latiore; scutello obsoleto; elytris sat anguste ovatis, convexis, seriatim punctatis, punctis rotundatis, nudis, nigris; pedibus squamulis elongatis interjectis; antennis albo-squamosis et setulosis, clava, basi excepta, nigra. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Australia.

A rather narrow species, the prothorax nearly straight at the sides. The elytra are slightly striated posteriorly, owing to the greater approximation of the punctures.

ESMELINA.

(Leptopsinæ.)

Caput convexum. *Rostrum* capite angustius, subarcuatum, supra carina tenui, apice in plagam triangulatam productum; sulcus transversalis nullus. *Oculi* obovati, subdepressi, infra acuminati. *Antennæ* modice elongatæ; *scapo* brevi, oculum haud superante; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. distinctis, duobus basilibus longiusculis, æqualibus, cæteris gradatim brevioribus; *clava* ovato-acuminata. *Prothorax* subquadrangularis, lateraliter leviter rotundatus, basi apiceque fere truncatus. *Scutellum* rotundatum. *Elytra* oblongo-ovalia, basi haud arcuata. *Pedes* sat robusti; *femora* in medio incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, corbulis apertis; *tarsi* æquales, art. secundo anguste triangulari, tertio ampliatis; *unguiculi* connati, inæquales. *Corpus* infra ut in *Polyphrade*.

From *Polyphrades*, Schön., this genus, which is very distinct in habit, differs in many particulars, especially in its short scape, unequal claws, and the possession of a scutellum.

ESMELINA FLAVOVITTATA. (Pl. XIX. fig. 8.) Fusco-nigra, squamis minutis omnino tecta; elytris singulatim vitta lata flavo-ochracea ornatis; capite pedibusque pube cinerascens vestitis; antennis rufobrunneis, cinereo-pubescentibus; prothorace sat remote punctato, lateribus leviter rotundato; scutello indeterminato rotundato; elytris seriatim punctatis, punctis nigris, remotis; corpore infra cinereo-argenteo-squamoso. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland?

GYPONYCHUS.

(Leptopsinæ.)

Caput latum, inter oculos transverse impressum; *rostrum* capite vix longius, crassum, quinquesulcatum, apice plaga triangulari; *scrobes* subapicales, curvatæ, subtus flexæ. *Oculi* depressi, infra acuminati. *Antennæ* breves; *scapo* gradatim crassiore, oculum attingente; *funiculo* 7-articulato; art. duobus basilibus æqualibus, cæteris paulo brevioribus; *clava* parva, ovata. *Prothorax* transversus, utrinque rotundatus, basi apiceque truncatus. *Scutellum* minutum. *Elytra* ovata, convexa, prothorace latiora. *Pedes* validi; *femora* medio incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, posticæ corbellis cavernosis; *tarsi* breves, dilatati, art. ult. modice elongato; *unguiculo* unico. *Metasternum* breve; *episterna* metathoracis occulta. *Abdomen* segmento primo amplo, intermediis subæqualibus. *Processus* interfemoralis latè truncatus.

The prothoracic lobe is so feeble in this genus that it may almost be said to be non-existent; other characters, however, seem to ally it to the Leptopsinæ. The single claw is met with again in *Essolithna* (*antè*, p. 457); but I have not noticed any other genus where the episterna of the metathorax are so completely hidden by the elytra. The species described below is remarkable for the large irregular foveæ on the elytra, each with a small round deep pore at the base.

GYPONYCHUS POROSUS. (Pl. XIX. fig. 10.) *G. ovatus*, nigro-fuscus, in cavitatibus griseo-squamulatus; caput rostrumque squamulis griscis roseo-opalescentibus mixtis, sulcis haud profundis; prothorace intricato-tuberculato, punctis minutis consperso; scutello angustato; elytris nigro-squamosis, seriatim foveatis, foveis confertis, griseo-squamulatis, in singulo elytro postice tuberculis quatuor, quorum tribus transversis; femoribus ferrugineis, rarissime squamulosis; tibiis tarsisque dense squamulosis; antennis dense griseo-pilosis; clava fusca. Long. 6 lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. Mozambique.

LYSIZONE.

(Leptopsinæ.)

Characteres ut in *Onesoro*, sed *scrobes* apicales, postice fere rectæ, parum impressæ, ante oculos desinentes. *Oculi* subrotundati, infra haud acuminati. *Antennæ* scapo prothoracem

attingente, art. totis plus minusve elongatis, obconicis. *Prothorax* lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis.

The type of this genus is very similar to *Onesorus obesus*, but it is very decidedly differentiated generically by the above characters. I have another species from Queensland, in which, *inter alia*, the alternate interstices on the elytra are much broader and more elevated than in the one here described.

LYSIZONE ALTERNATA. *L. nigra*, undique squamosa, sordide ochracea, pedibus pallide griseis; capite pone oculos transversim impresso; rostro medio carinulato; prothorace utrinque fortiter rotundato, vittis tribus fuscis, minus squamosis, notato; elytris ampliatis, punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis elevatis, rotundatis, setulis erectis etiam præditis, alternis, a tertio, minoribus, apicibus paulo productis; antennis squamulosis, setulis intermixtis; clava, in certo situ, nigricante. Long. 4-5½ lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Nicol Bay).

ORICHOBA.

(Eirrhiniinæ.)

Caput breve; *rostrum* filiforme, arcuatum; *scrobes* subbasales, laterales. *Antennæ* mediocres; *scapo* brevi, apice clavato; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. primo elongato, crassiore, cæteris gradatim brevioribus et crassioribus; *clava* breviter ovali. *Prothorax* transversim subquadratus, apice breviter tubulatus. *Elytra* prothorace haud latiora, breviuscula. *Femora* valida, in medio incrassata, mutica; *tibiæ* parum arcuatæ, apice inermes, anticæ intus bisinuatæ; *tarsi* breviusculi, art. ultimo haud elongato; *unguiculi* simplices. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus valde ampliatis.

In general contour the species described below resembles a *Tychius*. The subbasal position of the scrobes and the antennæ differentiate the genus.

ORICHOBA TRIVIRGATA. (Pl. XIX. fig. 3.) *O. nigra*; capite inter oculos parce albo-squamoso; rostro nigro nitido, longitudine capitis cum prothorace; oculis prothorace confertim subtiliter punctato; scutello inconspicuo; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis latis, planatis, leviter punctatis, vittis tribus albo-squamulosis ornatis, una suturali, una utrinque ab humero fere usque ad apicem; infra nigra squamulis albis adspersa; pedibus sordide lutescentibus; antennis subluteis, extus sensim infuscatis. Long. 1½ lin.

Hab. Western Australia (King George's Sound).

TELEPHÆ.

(Zygopinæ.)

Rostrum modice robustum, capite fere triplo longius, basi haud incrassatum, subnudum; *scrobes* subapicales, postice infra rostrum sitæ. *Oculi* perampli, ovati, infra acuminati, supra contigui. *Antennæ* mediocres, subterminales; *scapo* clavato, oculum haud attingente; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. primo crasso, secundo longiore, cæteris sensim brevioribus et crassioribus; *clava* magna, ovata. *Prothorax* transversus, antice angustatus, utrinque callososo-angulatis, basi bisinuatus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Scutellum* distinctum, punctiforme. *Elytra* basi prothorace vix latiora, humeris obtusis, lateribus apicem versus rotundata. *Pygidium* obtectum. *Pedes* antici majores; *femora* incrassata, dente magno instructa; *tibiæ* anticæ fortiter arcuatae, omnes unco gracili terminatae; *tarsi* mediocres, art. tertio bilobo; *unguiculi* liberi. *Propectus* inter coxas paulo excavatum. *Mesosternum* latum, integrum. *Epimera* mesothoracis ascendentes. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Episterna* metathoracis postice latiora. *Processus* interfemoralis vix latus, paulo triangularis. *Abdomen* segmentis lateraliter angulatis, secundo duobus sequentibus brevioribus; *sutura* prima arcuata. *Corpus* breviter ovatum.

This genus, with many others undescribed, which we owe to Mr. Wallace's researches, offers exceptions to the characters laid down by M. Lacordaire, and will render a revision of the Old-world *Zygopinæ* necessary. In its metathoracic episterna, which are very broad behind, widely separating its posterior coxæ from the elytra, it agrees with the *Mecopus* group, but differs in its funicle of seven joints and in its ascending mesothoracic epimera, in all of which characters it conforms to the New-world *Zygopinæ*, some species of which, however, do not always possess the last character. But the diagnosis of the genus cannot be well determined until its allies are examined.

TELEPHÆ LATICOLLIS. (Pl. XIX. fig. 9.) *S. nigra*, pilis albidis sparse vestita; rostro fusco, nitido, apice ferrugineo, subtiliter punctato; antennis testaceis, extus clavaque ferrugineis; prothorace duplo latiore quam longiore, apice paulo tubulato, supra confertim punctato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, basi et pone medium pilis numerosis longioribus sitis, fascias duas sat indeterminatas formantibus; infra

fusca, pilis valde dispersis, metasterno confertim foveato; pedibus fusco-ferrugineis, pilis dispersis albidis. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Macassar.

HAPLONYX MYRRHATUS. *H.* breviter ovatus, valde convexus, nigropiceus, squamositate ferruginea et squamulis ochraceis vestitus; rostro squamoso, subrecto, prothorace vix brevior; antennis fuscis, griseo-hirsutis; prothorace longitudine paulo latiore, apice tubulato, deinde rotundato, dorso disperse granulato, ante medium tuberculis duobus parvis, postice paulo depresso; lobo scutellari emarginato; scutello subrotundato; elytris subsulcato-punctatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque tuberculis tribus fasciculatis instructis, lateribus magis rude sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis granulatis; infra pedibusque griseo-squamulosis, femoribus infra obsolete dentatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. South Australia (Gawler).

HAPLONYX USTIPENNIS. *H.* breviter ovatus, valde convexus, piceus, squamulis griseis interrupte vestitus; rostro squamoso, subrecto, prothorace paulo brevior, squamoso; antennis fuscis griseo-hirsutis; prothorace latitudine paulo longior, apice tubuloso, deinde rotundato, dorso modice convexo, disperse granulato, ante medium tuberculis duobus parvis sitis; scutello oblongo, apice angulato; elytris subseriatim punctatis, interstitiis tertio quintoque tuberculis tribus fasciculatis instructis, utrinque plaga denudata fusca, rude punctata, medio sita; infra pedibusque griseo-squamulosis, femoribus, præsertim anticis, dente minuto armatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Sydney.

This and the preceding are nearly allied, and resemble *H. spencei* in habit; but neither of them has the broad apical band of the latter, while *H. ustipennis* is at once distinguished by the large dark naked and coarsely punctured patch on each side.

HAPLONYX DOTATUS. *H.* breviter ovatus, rufo-piceus, squamulis griseis parce adpersus; rostro longitudine prothoracis, robusto, medio leviter carinulato; prothorace conico, apice tubulato, supra antice quadrituberculato, tuberculis minoribus, postice obsolete trisulcato, vittis obliquis indeterminatis rufo-brunneis ornato; scutello subrotundato, elevato; elytris breviusculis, valde convexis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, tertio quintoque elevatis, illo tribus, hoc duobus tuberculis fasciculatis munitis, humeris vix prominulis, haud callosis, lateraliter punctis quadratis majoribus; corpore infra pedibusque parce griseo-squamulosis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Allied to *H. myrrhatus*; but the interstices on the elytra are convex, with larger tubercles, and without any squamosity mixed with the scales.

HAFLONYX LUCIUS. *H.* breviter obovatus, piceus, squamulis albidis sparsis omnino vestitus; rostro valido, plus minusve elongato, apice paulo depresso, subnudo, leviter punctato; capite inter oculos parum excavato; prothorace conico, latitudini baseos longitudine fere æquali, apice paulo tubulato, quam basis minus duplo angustiore, confertim leviter granulato, basi subbisinuato; scutello rotundato; elytris amplis, pone medium rotundatis, rude punctato-striatis, interstitiis irregulariter elevatis, postice inter strias a sutura secundas et tertias fasciculo parvo atro instructis; femoribus linearibus, subelongatis, subtus dente mediano parvo armatis; tibiis anticis intus muticis; tarsis articulo basali triangulari. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

The smaller examples of this species bear a close resemblance to another species which I have seen in one or two collections ticketed "*H. Hopei*, Boh.," but from which this differs notably, according to Boheman's description*, in its long linear femora, especially the anterior pair, in its having the anterior tibiæ without a tooth on the inner edge, and in its postmedian fasciæ on the elytra (not an oblong antemedian one), which, however, is sometimes obsolete, and either with or without a patch of white scales placed anterior to it. The length and thickness of the rostrum in this species differs considerably, without reference to the size of the individual.

HAFLONYX VESTIGIALIS. *H.* ovatus, fuscus, sparse squamosus; rostro prothorace vix longiore, haud robusto, ad apicem vix latiore, in medio leviter carinulato, et crebre punctato; scapo antennarum fusco-griseo, funiculo ferrugineo, art. primo quam secundus longiore; prothorace subgranulato-punctato, squamulis angustatis griseis adperso; scutello oblongo, apice angulato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis magnis, oblongo-quadrangulatis, interstitiis latera versus granulatis, basi fasciæque pone medium obscure miniaceis; infra pedibusque disperse griseo-squamosis; tibiis anticis brevibus, arcuatis. Long. 2–3 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

This species is noticeable for the regularity of the distribution of its scattered scales and the miniaceous-tinted base of the elytra and their postmedian band.

HAFLONYX FALLACIOSUS. *H.* breviter ovatus, niger, sparse squamosus; rostro prothorace brevior, robusto, apicem versus haud dilatato, squamuloso; funiculo brevi, art. primo quam secundus longiore; prothorace confertim punctato, disperse granulato, lateraliter vittis duabus griseis indeterminatis notato; scutello ovato; elytris sulcato-

* Schönherr, Gen. et Sp. Curcul. iii. 2, p. 42.

punctatis, punctis magnis, interstitiis rugosis, utrinque fascia grisea subdeterminata ornatis, interstitio tertio et quinto magis convexis, illo fasciculo postico nigro fere obsoleto; infra pedibusque disperse griseo-squamosis; tibiis anticis modice elongatis, leviter arcuatis, intus fortiter bisinuatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

A small dark species, with comparatively an unusually short and stout rostrum.

HAPLONYX MAIALIS. *H.* breviter ovatus, fuscus, sparse squamulosus; rostro prothorace paulo longiore, haud robusto, apicem versus sensim latiore, supra leviter carinulato, medio crebre punctato; antennis ferrugineis, art. duobus basalibus æqualibus; prothorace subtiliter punctato, dorso parce, lateribus sat dense griseo-squamulosis; scutello breviter ovato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, angustis, fasciis duabus griseis, una mediana, altera præapicali notatis; corpore infra pedibusque sparse griseo-squamosis; tibiis anticis modice elongatis, paulo arcuatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

This species is only slightly fasciculate.

HAPLONYX SCOLOPAX. *H.* breviter ovatus, fuscus, opacus, squamulis griseis parce adpersus; rostro capite cum prothorace paulo longiore, ferrugineo, vix arcuato, dimidio basali tricarinulato; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace transversim conico, confertim rugoso-punctato, antice fasciculis quatuor parvis fulvescenti-squamosis notato; scutello ovato, squamoso; elytris ampliatis, valde convexis, rude striato-punctatis, punctis magnis oblongis, interstitiis elevatis subtiliter punctatis, fascia grisea versus apicem, postice indeterminata, notatis, singulo fasciculis tribus fulvescenti-squamosis antice ornato; infra pedibusque fuscis, sparse griseo-squamosis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

Allied to *H. Spencei*, Gyll., but nearly glabrous above, and with a much longer rostrum.

HAPLONYX ERICEUS. *H.* breviter ovatus, niger, opacus, squamulis griseis parce adpersus; rostro valido, capite cum prothorace haud longiore, fere recto, nigro, dimidio basali rugoso punctato, carinula angusta instructo; antennis fuscis, griseo-setosis; prothorace valde transverso, apice paulo tubulato, utrinque valde rotundato, antice haud fasciculato; supra confertim granulato-punctato; scutello parvo, rotundato; elytris subsemiglobosis, irregulariter striato-punctatis, punctis indeterminatis, interstitiis granulatis, setulis erectis instructis, singulo fasciculis sex nigro-squamosis ornato; infra pedibusque nigris, squamulis griseis concinne obsitis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. South Australia (Adelaide).

In some of my specimens there are indications of one or two

greyish bands on the elytra; this species is well marked by the form of the prothorax.

HAPLONYX VENOSUS. *H. breviter ovatus, niger, squamulis rubiginosis albisque plagiatis vestitis; fronte convexa; rostro modice elongato, depresso, supra leviter arcuato, apicem versus latiore et impresso-punctato; prothorace subconico, basi quam apice duplo latiore, utrinque paulo rotundato, dorso confertim punctato, nudo, antice tuberculis quatuor quadratim positis, anterioribus marginalibus, minoribus, posterioribus oblongis, elevatis, spatio inter ea excavatis, lateribus squamoso, oblique albo-plagiato; scutello rotundato, nigro; elytris brevibus, ovatis, fortiter punctato-sulcatis, et, medio excepto, rubigineo-squamulosis, postice fascia angusta alba, ad suturam interrupta, alteraque post eam fere obsoleta, ornatis, supra fasciculis oblongis ut in *H. turture* dispositis; infra pedibusque sparse albido-squamulosis, his breviusculis; femoribus subfusiformibus, dente parvo minuto subtus instructis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.*

Hab. Gawler.

The narrow pure-white band of the elytra contrasted with the distinctly limited rusty-red and black patches of the rest of the upper surface, except the white blotch on each side of the prothorax, clearly distinguishes this species from *H. fasciculatus*, Boh., after which it may be placed.

HAPLONYX CENTRALIS. *H. breviter ovatus, piceus, subnudus, squamulis albidis valde dispersis, basi elytrorum macula magna orbiculata albo-marginata, media nigro-fasciculata, ornato; rostro modice elongato, cylindrico, leviter punctato; capite fronte convexa, rude punctato; oculis antice approximantibus; prothorace conico, apice quam basi minus duplo angustiore, confertim et rude punctato; scutello rotundato, nigro; elytris latitudine haud longioribus, humeris obliquis, utrinque fortiter rotundatis, rude punctato-striatis, interstitiis granulatis; corpore infra sparse albido-squamuloso; femoribus breviusculis, dente triangulari subtus armatis. Long. 2 lin.*

Hab. Gawler.

The well-marked circular spot on the elytra, surrounded by a white ring, the middle of the spot occupied by a thick erect tuft of dead-black scales, makes this one of the most distinct species of the genus.

HAPLONYX CIONOIDES. *H. breviter ovatus, rufo-piceus, squamulis flavescentibus irregulariter adpersus, basi elytrorum macula parva fusca determinata; rostro antennisque ferrugineis, illo valido, modice elongato, cylindrico, reticulato-granulato; prothorace subconico, valde transverso, apice quam basi triplo angustiore; scutello rotundato, ni-*

gro ; elytris brevibus, humeris subobliquis, utrinque fortiter rotundatis, punctato-striatis, punctis elongatis ; corpore infra disperse flavescentsquamuloso ; femoribus brevibus, dente tenuato subtus armatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Gawler.

The intermediate specimens of this species are above the size and shape of *Cionus thapsus*, to which the round dark spot on the elytra gives the species a marked resemblance. There are indications, more or less, of two or three pale bands on the elytra ; the general colour is sometimes rather smoky than reddish brown.

HAPLONYX TURTUR. *H. obovatus*, supra squamulis albidis sat dense tectus ; rostro valido, subdepresso, nigro, reticulato-punctato, basi disperse squamuloso ; prothorace conico, apice quam basi duplo angustiore, antice gibbosulo, nigro-maculato, pone apicem tuberculis duobus parvis, erectis, nigris ; scutello subrotundato, nigro ; elytris breviter ovatis, valde convexis, dimidio basali fusco-nebulosis, antice fasciulis sex transversim positis, medio quatuor etiam transversim positis, pone eos duobus, totis nigris ; infra pedibusque albo-squamulosis, femoribus dente mediocri subtus instructis. Long. 2 – $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Gawler.

The brown colour, which varies in intensity and is sometimes mixed with ochre at the base of the elytra, divides them into two nearly equal parts ; their apices are also occasionally margined, more or less, with brown.

M. Lacordaire has given a figure of an *Haplonyx* (pl. 73. fig. 1) which, if correct, does not belong to the genus, the claws being represented in a normal state. It is named "*H. maleficus*, *Lac. n. sp.*," but is not described.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Note.—In some of the details the artist has failed to bring out, or has not rigidly reproduced, some of the points mentioned in the text ; he has, however, admirably represented the individuality of the insects themselves.

PLATE XVII.

Fig. 1. *Polyteles decussatus*.

2. *Salcus globosus* ; 2*a*, lateral view of the head ; 2*b*, antenna ; 2*c*, fore leg.
3. *Demimæa luctuosa* ; 3*a*, lateral view of the head ; 3*b*, antenna ; 3*c*, tarsus.
4. *Diaphna signata* ; 4*a*, lateral view of the head ; 4*b*, antenna ; 4*c*, fore leg.
5. *Cyrotypus fascicularis* ; 5*a*, lateral view of the head ; 5*b*, antenna ; 5*c*, hind leg.

6. *Ochrometa amæna*; 6 *a*, lateral view of the head; 6 *b*, antenna; 6 *c*, front view of the head.
7. *Zyrcosa Murrayi*; 7 *a*, lateral view of the head; 7 *b*, antenna; 7 *c*, hind tarsus and part of the tibia.
8. *Proxyrus abstersus*; 8 *a*, lateral view of the head; 8 *b*, antenna; 8 *c*, fore leg.
9. *Chirozetes pectorosus*; 9 *a*, lateral view of the head &c.; 9 *b*, antenna.
10. *Metrioxena serricollis*; 10 *a*, head and prothorax; 10 *c*, fore tarsus &c.
11. *Medicasta leucura*; 11 *a*, lateral view of the head; 11 *b*, antenna; 11 *c*, fore tarsus &c.; 11 *d*, front view of the head.

PLATE XVIII.

- Fig. 1. *Platyteneus varius*; 1 *a*, hind leg; 1 *b*, underside, to show the sterna (not sufficiently accurate).
2. *Guioperus variolosus*.
 3. *Atmesia marginata*; 3 *a*, front view of the head; 3 *b*, lateral view of the head.
 4. *Pantoreites virgatus*.
 5. *Elytrurus caudatus*.
 6. *Agnesiotis pilosula*; 6 *a*, lateral view of the head; 6 *b*, front view of the head.
 7. *Essolithna pluviata*; 7 *a*, hind tarsus; 7 *b*, lateral view of the head.
 8. *Axionicus insignis*.
 9. *Orphanistes eustictus*; 9 *a*, front view of the head; 9 *b*, side view of the head.
 10. *Ctenaphides porcellus*; 10 *a*, antenna.
 11. *Hedycera negamera*; 11 *a*, antenna; 11 *b*, hind leg.
 12. *Cnassus sellifer*.

PLATE XIX.

- Fig. 1. *Dysostines valgus*; 1 *a*, front view of the head and antenna; 1 *b*, hind leg.
2. *Imalithus patella*; 2 *a*, front view of the head; 2 *b*, antenna; 2 *c*, fore leg.
 3. *Orichora trivirgata*; 3 *a*, prothorax; 3 *b*, lateral view of the head.
 4. *Alcides Saundersii*; 4 *b*, lateral view of the head.
 5. *Agametis festiva*; 5 *a*, lateral view of the head; 5 *b*, hind leg.
 6. *Atenistes denticollis*.
 7. *Iphisaxus asper*; 7 *a*, lateral view of the head; 7 *b*, tip of the rostrum and mandibles.
 8. *Esmelina flavovittata*; 8 *a*, front view of the head; 8 *b*, hind tarsus.
 9. *Telephæa laticollis*; 9 *a*, lateral view of the head.
 10. *Gyponychus porosus*; 10 *a*, front view of the head; 10 *b*, lateral view of the head.
 11. *Synthocus nigropictus*.
 12. *Zephyryne sordida*; 12 *a*, lateral view of the head; 12 *b*, tarsus.
 13. *Onesorus maculosus*; 13 *a*, lateral view of the head.
 14. *Euphalia pardalis*; 14 *a*, front view of the head (not accurate); 14 *b*, lateral view of the head; 14 *c*, antenna.





